

U. S. TROOPS SING AND CHEER WHEN NEWS REACHES THEM

be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all 19 days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed. **NO FURTHER DAMAGE TO BE DONE.**

6—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved.

Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, &c., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

5,000 LOCOMOTIVES TO BE GIVEN.

7—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, fifty thousand wagons and ten thousand motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

8—The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuse disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.), under penalty of reprisals.

9—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allies and the United States Armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine), shall be charged to the German Government.

10—An immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions, which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war. The Allied Powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

11—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

MUST QUIT RUSSIA, ROUMANIA AND TURKEY.

12—All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on Aug. 1, 1914.

13—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civilian as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914), to be recalled.

14—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as defined on Aug. 1, 1914).

15—Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

16—The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier either through Danzig or by the Vistula in order to convey

supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

CLAUSE CONCERNING EAST AFRICA.

17—Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

GENERAL CLAUSES.

18—Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other Allied or Associated states than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph nineteen with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

19—The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or repatriation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit, in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

V.—NAVAL CONDITIONS.

20—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers, all question of neutrality being waived.

21—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the Allies and Associated Powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

22—Surrender to the Allies and the United States of America of one hundred and sixty German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines), with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the Allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allied Powers and the United States of America.

23—The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, in Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, &c) are to be disarmed.

24—The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

25—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and associated powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Baltic into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters, without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

26—The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

27—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

28—In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

29—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions, seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in clause twenty eight are to be abandoned.

30—All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the Allied and associated Powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

31—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

32—The German Government will notify the neutral Governments of the world, and particularly the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the Allied and associated countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions such as export of ship-building materials or not, are immediately cancelled.

33—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

DURATION OF ARMISTICE

34—The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of

GERMAN REVOLUTION WINS; GEN. HINDENBURG REPORTED TO HAVE TURNED OVER ARMY

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German Army at the disposition of the new People's Government at Berlin, says a despatch from the German capital by way of Copenhagen.

The Field Marshal asked the Cologne Soldiers and Workers' Council to send delegates to German Main Headquarters at once. A delegation left Cologne Monday morning. Field Marshal von Hindenburg said he had taken this action "in order to avoid chaos."

The revolution is steadily progressing throughout the Empire, says a German wireless despatch from Berlin. Soldiers' and Workers' Councils are being established everywhere.

In general the change of Government, the message adds, has occurred without appreciable disturbance of economic order or of bloodshed.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—News has been received in Berlin and forwarded here that the garrisons at Doberitz and Potsdam are in the hands of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council.

Armed workers and soldiers stormed the prison in the Alt-Cabit Street in Berlin, but at the request of Deputy Blechner, they released only those incarcerated as "war victims," including former Capt. von Bertfeld, who was concerned in the distribution of the memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky, which accused Germany of starting the war.

BASEL, Nov. 11.—Fighting between revolutionary forces and imperial troops was still going on in Berlin Sunday morning. The struggle, which began Saturday evening, broke out afresh at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11 (Associated Press).—The revolution in Germany is to-day, to all intents and purposes, an accomplished fact.

The revolt has not yet spread throughout the whole empire, but fourteen of the twenty-six States, including all the four kingdoms and all other important States are reported securely in the hands of the revolutionists.

The twelve small States which apparently are not yet affected cannot hope, it is believed here, to stay the triumphal progress of the Socialists. King Friedrich August of Saxony has been deposed, according to an official telegram from Berlin. Soldiers' Councils have taken over the government both in Leipzig and Dresden.

The Kingdom of Wurttemberg has by a majority of the people, has announced he will not stand in the way of any movement demanded by a majority of the people. The free cities of Hamburg,

OUSTED KAISER IN HOLLAND MAY FACE INTERNMENT

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The arrival of William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, with his wife and eldest son, on Dutch soil has caused excitement and much uneasiness among the authorities of Holland and the public of that country, says a despatch to the Telegraph from Rotterdam. It is stated that the refugees did not obtain authorization from Holland to enter the country and crossed the frontier in the neighborhood of Eysden because the Dutch neutrality guards were weak at that point.

It is stated that the Dutch Government faces difficulty as to its treatment of the unwelcome visitors. Many people contend that William Hohenzollern and his eldest son are still German soldiers and must be interned. Others urge that they should be sent back to Germany. Others argue that they cannot be prevented visiting their old friend, Count von Bentinck.

It is reported that the Dutch frontier is completely open and many German officers are seeking refuge in Holland.

The flight of Emperor William to Holland is semi-officially reported in Berlin sources, but there is a divergence in reports relative to the identity and number of his companions. A Copenhagen despatch to Reuters says it

these clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on forty-eight hours' previous notice.

TIME LIMIT FOR REPLY.

35—This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within seventy-two hours of notification.

WAR AT AN END.

After stating these terms the President continued: "The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it."

"Armed Imperialism such as the men conceived who were yesterday the masters of Germany is at an end, its illicit ambitions engulfed in black disaster. Who will now seek to revive it? The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world is discredited and destroyed. And more than that—much more than that—has been accomplished. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied in settlements which are based upon something much better and more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful states."

VICTORS ALL OF ONE MIND.

There is no longer conjecture as to the objects the victors have in mind. They have a mind in the matter, not only, but a heart also. Their avowed and concerted purpose is to satisfy and protect the weak as well as accord their just rights to the strong.

A comparative list in influence. British's York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 9, averaged an average of 10.07 cents per pound. —Adv.

NEWS OF THE ARMISTICE REACHES MEN IN THE FIELD; "IT'S OVER, BOYS," THE WORD

Marching Columns Shout and Laugh and Sing—Many of Them Fox Trot With Packs on Back.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 11 (United Press).—Motorcycle couriers tore along the roads today, shouting: "It's over, boys!"

Marching columns, tired and mud-spattered, were galvanized into new life. They shouted, laughed and sang.

Several doughboys under full packs fox trotted in the middle of the road. The cheers ran from column to column.

In the race back to the nearest cable office, the correspondent passed many detachments who had not heard of the armistice. It was easy to tell by their appearance who had heard the news and who had not.

Two words—"It's over"—changed the grim men into laughing boys.

Bremen and Luebeck are ruled by Socialists. In the Grand Duchies of Oldenburg, Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz the power of the rulers is gone. The grand dukes are conferring with delegations and promising all reforms demanded, but their thrones are tottering.

In Berlin great street demonstrations took place Sunday, the marchers carrying banners with the inscription, "Freedom, peace and bread," and singing the workmen's Marseillaise. The Socialist leaders Goehre and Suedekum, who are officers in the Landwehr, have issued an appeal to all officers not to provoke useless bloodshed.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The situation in Germany to-day, as far as it can be ascertained from news arriving through Switzerland, may be summed up as follows:

In Prussia the Emperor is gone and a Socialist Government in an undetermined form is in power.

In Bavaria and Wurttemberg republics have been proclaimed.

The royal family of Oldenburg has fled and a revolution is reported. A republic has been formed in Schleswig-Holstein.

Frankfurt, Hamburg, Cologne, Essen, Muelheim, Aix-la-Chapelle and Emmerich, as well as many other cities, are in the hands of the revolutionaries.

Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and other ports are in the power of revolutionist naval units.

DANZIG IN HANDS OF WORKERS' COUNCIL.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Public authority in the Prussian North Sea port of Danzig is in the hands of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council formed by both Socialist parties. There were no disturbances Sunday, but a general strike has been declared for to-day.

German garrisons along the Dutch frontier are reported in revolt. Officers are being disarmed and are being treated roughly in some instances.

Many of the guardsmen threw down their arms and have gone home.

Thousands of Dutch workmen are streaming homeward from the Krupp works at Essen. Work in the Rhinish Westphalian industrial regions is at a standstill in many places.

During revolutionary disorders at Cologne a crowd tried to demolish with machine gun fire a statue of William II, but finally contented itself by muzzling up the statue and placing upon it a card inscribed: "A Good Journey."

It is reported that Prince Henry of Prussia has fled to Denmark, taking with him his personal fortune.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Soldiers' and Workers' Council, according to a German wireless message picked up here, has decreed that public utilities employees, physicians and domestic servants are exempted from the general strike.

The German Independent Socialists have proposed Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Hugo Haase and Herr Barth as members of the Government, a German wireless message announces. Regarding the negotiations between both groups of Socialists, the leader of the Social Democrats announces, the message adds, that both parties are seeking a socialist republic, but will ask the people and a constituent assembly to decide.

MONS CAPTURED JUST BEFORE END OF HOSTILITIES

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Mons, the Belgian town near where British troops engaged in bitter fighting with the Germans at the beginning of the war, was captured early this morning by Canadian troops under Gen. Horne, according to Field Marshal Haig's announcement to-day.

This probably took place before the hostilities formally ended.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS FLEE TO SWITZERLAND

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—Emperor Karl and Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary have fled to the Wartegg Castle, in Switzerland, the Berlin Tageblatt announces.

BERNE, Nov. 11.—The King of Wurttemberg has fled from Stuttgart, through fear of violence. His destination is unknown.

EACH



Grapefruit

has "Tropiko" stamped on the fruit

"Juiciest Fruit in the World"

Porte Rico Fruit Exchange, 262 Franklin St., New York City

DIED.

FINNEGAN.—Nov. 6, at Camp Hancock, Ga., BERNARD FINNEGAN, beloved son of the late Thomas and Bessie Finnegan (nee Baxley), native of County Cavan, parish of Kilmore, Ireland. Funeral from the residence of his brother, Patrick Finnegan, 370 East 29th st., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 2 p.m. to the Church of St. Jerome, Mass at 8.30.

PENNY A POUND PROFIT CANDY

Our Mid-Week Special for Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 12th-13th CHOCOLATE COVERED ASSORTED BUTTER CREAMS—Here we have a collection of Chocolate Covered Creams, having centers composed of richest cream, vanilla, strawberry, lemon, orange and presented in the following pleasing flavors: Vanilla, Strawberry, Lemon, Orange and Chocolate. Offered five days only at this startlingly low price. FOUND BOX 39c

Attractive Offerings for Monday, November 11th BOSTON BROKEN CANDY—An old-time toothsome delicacy, consisting of a collection of his Hard Candy Twists in pleasing assortment of Mint, Fruit and Spice flavors. PACKAGE 29c

UNITED WORK CAMPAIGN GIVE all in one Hat CHOCOLATE COVERED MOLASSES PLANTATIONS—A new old-time favorite with soft Candy centers, representing a dainty bar of old-fashioned, golden Molasses Candy, enveloped in a thick coating of chocolate, irresistible in candyland. FOUND BOX 44c

PREVENT WASTE

Vast quantities of food are left after every meal, because of a lack of appetizing flavor. Well seasoned food is Economy. A delicious seasoning is

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE prevents waste of food.

ITALIAN KING GLORIES IN RECONSTITUTED NATION

Proclamation to Army Promises Co-operation to Gain Just, Durable Peace.

ROME, Nov. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day issued the following proclamation to the Italian Army: "The series of wars which commenced in the time of my great-grandmother, and always against the same enemy, closed to-day. During the many days you had only one determination, namely, to resist to the death, to save our country and to free oppressed peoples. For the triumph of justice, Italy is henceforth reconstituted. We will co-operate to assure a durable peace based on justice."